## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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## SPORT FISHERY RESEARCH PUBLICATION RELEASED BY INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Whether its finding out how to grow more and healthier salmon in the Pacific Northwest, developing methods for managing fish in reservoirs in the Midwest, or understanding the vital role of estuaries on the Atlantic Coast, Department of the Interior research programs under the Fish and Wildlife Service are making increasing contributions to recreational fishing, according to a publication just released by the Department.

Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 132, <u>Progress in Sport Fishery Research 1961</u>, designed primarily for fishery biologists, describes the sport fishery research programs of the Service's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife research stations and facilities, and advancements made during 1961.

The 96 publications and special reports listed in the Circular range over such subjects as Yellowstone cutthroat trout, salt-water angling, chemical control of aquatic animals and plants, effects of DDT spraying on certain fishes, parasites and diseases of warm-water fishes, fish control, use of radioisotopes in hydrobiology and fish culture, and detoxification of toxaphene in a New Mexico lake.

The "progress" of the title is typified by advances in fish disease prevention, control and treatment in hatcheries, including laboratory cultivation of fish tissues for study of fish viruses. Striking progress is reported on trout liver disease research. Of special interest to hatcherymen who have spent much time and money in attempting to dislodge a particular parasite from their fish is the finding, confirmed in repeated experiments, that the "parasite" is harmless and that chemical treatment is not justified.

The new publication presents national statistics on marine sport fishing collected under contract by the Bureau of the Census. Over 6 million salt-water anglers caught about 633 million fish in 1961, an average catch of 102 fish per fisherman. Other research activities of the new Marine Game Fish Research Centers at Sandy Hook, New Jersey and Tiburon, California are presented in some detail. Also in the publication is a completion report of Yellowstone Lake cutthroat trout research, which outlines major accomplishments of the studies and recommends methods for continuing close surveillance of the resource in the future.